

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.— Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.—

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Editors and Proprietors.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WHO'S THE LADY?

All was quiet and confusion among the fashionables of a quiet little town in one of the western counties of our State, on the day preceding the evening for a Select Ball. The ladies became great pedestrians, and were on foot for hours together, whilst husbands and fathers were at home waiting, in awful suspense, for their return with the shopkeepers' bill. The shopkeepers were more polite than usual, inasmuch as gauze, lace, and ribbons were the only articles in demand, and were bought without the irritating query, "can't you take less?" nor a milliner could complain at night of a want of custom and a full purse.

Evening advanced and the bustle increased. Beaux just from the band-box might be seen with a glove in one hand and courage in the other, tapping at the door of the wealthy, and tipping and bowing as if made of vibratory material, with as much cash in their pockets as brains in their nodules, and more brass in their face than either.

One of these mushroom gentry who had the faculty of talking nonsense, had captivated the charming, respectable, and delicate Adeline Bacon, third daughter of the wealthy Captain Jacobus Bacon, of the invincible volunteer company of heroes vulgarly called "bare-foot," who, with remarkable valor, effected a bloodless (not a mudless) retreat through a swamp two miles wide with the enemy in expectation at their heels. At the appointed hour and according to promise, this sprig of the *beau monde* alighted, pulled the bell at the door of the redoubtable Captain, which was answered by the female servant, who, among the rest was preparing for the ball, and in her "best bib and tucker," made a polite bow and invited the young coxcomb in. Two light deceived his already defective vision, (defective, for it is sometimes said that love, like wine, makes men see double, especially if they run against a lamp post) and he mistook the servant for his Mehtable. Doffing his hat, and describing with his body all the figures of Euclid, such as circles, squares, and triangles, he at last completed his bow *a la mode*, and isped the fact that he had "the onow of being in readiness to exhort her to the Athletism Room."

"I am engaged," said the kitchen belle.
"Engaged," exclaimed the youth, chopfallen.
"With Bacon engaged?"
"Oh! it's Miss Bacon you wish to see then," replied the girl.

"Why yeth—am I mistaken—fauth—the devil bawing and talking to a thervant girl! Wherth your muthress?"
"Walk into the parlor, sir," answered the insulted girl, "I will call her."

Reader wouldst thou know who this servant girl might be, of whom we have been chatting? Well, listen and I will tell thee. Thidst ever thou hear of William K—, once a very wealthy shipping merchant of New York, who through multiplied losses was exiled from the dominions of wealth and consequently, fashion, and for many years dwelt obscurely in a country village with the only remnant of a once large family, a charming daughter.

This was the very child. At the age of ten she became an orphan, but not friendless. The gentlemanly character of her father, even in poverty, had won the esteem of all, and this last survivor of his accumulated misfortunes found a home and a friend with a country gentleman. She grew up to womanhood beautiful and accomplished, and beloved by all the family as a sister and a child. But death claimed her adopted mother as his, and her prospects changed. The woman who supplied her place a few months afterwards was her antipodes, and Ananda K—, stepped forth into the wide world dependent upon physical strength alone for subsistence. But the good wishes of her adopted family went with her, and a situation in the family of Capt. Bacon was secured to her, at which place the reader will recollect he or she found her. But I will resume my story.

At an early hour the ball room was filled with a truly brilliant assemblage. There were red cheeks in profusion, some painted by nature and others by art. Bright eyes in abundance, some sparkling with intelligence others with joyous excitement, and among the rougher sex many with wine. Mirth and hilarity bore regal sway, until a discovery was made—a discovery, considered by that Assembly of equal importance to Herschell's Lunar observations. The dance was suspended, notwithstanding Sambo still saved his cat gut, and a whisper ran through the crowd. The purse proud vinegar-faced, Mrs. Z—, had the honor of making the discovery—a discovery in which was involved the reputation of all present. It was nothing less than the lamentable fact, that Amanda K—, the ravant girl of Capt. Bacon, had impudently intruded herself into the company of her betters, and actually danced two cotillions with them before the degraded truth was known.

"Did you ever see such impudence?" says one.
"What a brazen thing!" said another.
"Why see how she's dressed!" said a third.
"Such a character!" whispered a fourth.
"They say—but never mind now!"

A pot-sweater in our company; the wench chimed in Mrs. Z—with that elegance of expression which characterized her, and turning up her nose, advised the ladies to leave the room and no longer be insulted with her presence. This advice was assented to by the intelligent company, and the poor, but infinitely superior girl was left alone—abashed, confused, and almost overcome with emotion. He who invited her thither was

the son of her adopted father, who united with intelligence a graceful and gentlemanly deportment and the command of extensive possessions in one of the most fertile portions of our State. He was absent when the revolution in the ball room took place, but returned just as it was evacuated by the ladies. Astonished at the change, and perceiving Amanda standing with her face suffused with blushes, he hastily inquired the cause. A friend drew him aside, and communicated the facts as I have pointed them,—the young man was enraged and with an emphasis adequate to his just excitement, he exclaimed, "What's that parson proud fool that ignorant parrot of fashion worth, who scorns virtue, because it is coupled with poverty?"

"Ten thousand dollars," answered his friend.
"Ten thousand dollars!" eh. Well, Amanda is worth that sum and the haughty fool in the bargain. Ten thousand dollars! and that forsooth, balanced against virtuous respectability. Here, Amanda, my girl," said he, taking her by the hand and bowing respectfully to the gentlemen present, let us leave this place where haughty pride, pampered and fed with crumbs of wealth, exercises an influence superior to the dictates of good sense, when virtue is endangered."

So saying, they left the place and returned home. The very next morning after the ball, Amanda K—, the poor, the slighted, the abused girl, who was denied the boon of mixing in society because she wore the russet mantle of poverty, received from the hands of the indignant young man, an instrument of writing, securing to her, possessions to the full and undivided amount of ten thousand dollars. This gift, and the motives which prompted it, were soon made known to the haughty Mrs. Z—, and envy, more rankling and painful than disdain, supplied the place of the latter. Nor was the cup of bitterness yet full. With all the solicitude of a mother, she had laid snares to entrap the young man in question, as a husband for her own charming grey-eyed daughter, and fondly imagined that his urbanity was an evidence that she had caught him in her meshes. But alas! how soon do the most towering expectations fall from high stations. Ere two months had elapsed, the humble Amanda became the wife of the wealthy Edgar N—.

Time rolled on in its silent course, bearing upon its tide sweet flowers and beaming sunshine, and every ingredient of happiness for the youthful pair, and those who turned their backs upon Capt. Bacon's servant girl, became the courtiers, the fawning sycophants of Mrs. N—, who in her new station, was no more amiable, no more worthy of esteem, no more beloved by the truly good. Twenty summers have since scattered their blossoms around her quiet mansion, and the slight traces of the frost of age are gathering upon the temples of her fond husband. Yet love, pure and holy, still warms the domestic circle wherein the altar of true benevolence is reared. The good things of life are poured into her lap in abundance, while she distributes with a prodigal hand their blessings among the children of cheerless poverty, and it may be truly said, "that her children rise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her."

What an instructive moral may be gleaned from incidents of this kind—incidents which occur almost daily in the great mass of society. The simple tale I have told is not the fillagree work of fancy, wrought up from the tinsel material of fiction, but based upon fact. How often are such facts exhibited to our view, to the great discredit of intellectual worth! Virtue, beauty, intelligence, moral worth, the highest attributes of intelligent creatures, are often forced to bow before the gilded shrine of Mammon, whose altars are often built up amid the mouldering ruins of Genius, and whose sacrificial fires consist in the utter prostration and destruction of all that is great and noble in nature, all that is bright and lovely in humanity.

THE OLD CHURCH AT QUINCY, MASS.

The 200th anniversary of the gathering of this Church was celebrated a few days since, and appears to have been an occasion of great interest, though, as it fell on the Sabbath, few ceremonies were observed. A discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Lunt, Jr., pastor of the Society, a hymn furnished by the Hon. J. Q. Adams, one of the members, &c. The exercises were, in fact, on the simple plan of those observed one century before, when the Rev. John Hancock, father of the illustrious patriot of the Revolution, was the sole pastor of this venerable church. This gentleman's ministry lasted from 1726 to 1745. The present senior incumbent, Mr. Whitney, has occupied his situation about forty years.

Many circumstances correspond to give interest to this commemoration. Mount Wallston, as Quincy was first called, was settled as early as 1626, five years only after Plymouth, and five before Boston; and it is supposed to have been the first permanent settlement in the Massachusetts Colony. Great names too are connected with this humble institution. We are told by the Boston Register that among the early baptismal records of the century now closed, is written the name of "John, son of John Adams," a name which has been since deeper written in the history of our nation and in the hearts of men. The church counts him among her sons—his father waited at her table; and he was at his death her oldest member. Rarely was he absent from the services of the Sabbath, and he now lies beneath the stone Temple which his munificence endowed, and which but lately has risen, a connecting link between the centuries which have gone and the future. Inscribed on the same records, and from the pen of the same pastor, is the name of "John Hancock, my son."

Again, it appears that from this ancient church, in July, 1767, John Quincy Adams received the sign of baptism, and on the list of her communicants his name is enrolled. Thus hath this little Society, founded in feebleness, nurtured in its bosom two of the Presidents of this Union, and the President of that glorious body which issued the Declaration of American Independence. To these names may be added that of Quincy also, hardly less distinguished. Edmund, the progenitor of all that race, was one of the earliest members and founders of this church.

Those of our readers familiar with the accustomed observances of our New England brethren on these occasions will be prepared to hear that the psalms were sung from the Collection published

at Cambridge in 1640, by Messrs. Weld and Eliot, ministers of Roxbury, and Marthor, of Dorchester—the first book printed in America, and used by the early church. The psalms at the close of the afternoon service was after the ancient manner, line by line, alternately read and sung by the minister and choir.

The following is the hymn written for the occasion by the Hon. John Q. Adams:

THE HOUR GLASS.

Alas! how swift the moments fly!
How flash the years along!
Scarcely here, yet gone already by;
The burden of a song.
See childhood, youth, and manhood pass,
And age with furrowed brow;
Time was—Time shall be—drain the glass—
But where in Time is now?

Time is the measure but of change:
No present hour is found,
The past, the future, fill the range
Of Time's incessant round.
Where then is now? In realms above,
With God's anointed Lamb,
In regions of eternal love
Where sits enthroned I AM.

Then, Pilgrim, let thy joys and tears
On Time no longer lean;
But henceforth all thy hopes and fears
From earth's affections wean.
To God let voice accents rise;
With truth, with virtue live;
So all the bliss that time denies,
Eternity shall give.

We observe that the second centennial celebration of the town of Quincy occurs in May next. It was common in the first settlements for the Church to be gathered before the civil system was matured.

EDUCATION.

The calling of a teacher should become the first in respectability. In it the most able men should spend their time. Youth should be educated according to their capacity, and advanced steadily in all the useful sciences. Rewards in commendation, standing, and privilege, should be held forth; but penalties invariably and effectually inflicted for delinquency. The teacher should have supreme authority over his pupil so far as salutary correction is required. The idle, the misanthropic, the thoughtless, and wilful, will, whenever this is not the case, disturb the order of the school, double the labor, and disappoint the best intentions of the teacher. Let pupils be classified and have tasks according to their capacity; and make them, without one solitary exception, perform them. Let them be advanced intellectually, the judgment strengthened, the comprehension enlarged, and the memory burdened as little as possible. A judicious instructor of the languages (and without these we cannot know our own language), will throw no unnecessary burden upon the memory.

In this way, one half the time that is spent in academies and colleges might give us an almost liberally-educated population. Our language would receive nerve and vigor, beauty and elegance, instead of fusion, from those who are to succeed us; and civil and political liberty, in such a population, would, through a fertile soil, strike their roots into solid earth. Such a system as this, would make us one of the first scientific nations in the world. Out of the millions thus thoroughly educated, there would arise stars of the first magnitude. We are now laughed at, and are regarded as fanatical in science as we are in display. The Penny Magazine has within its pages more solid material for information and interest, than all the publications in the United States. We make the declaration fearless of contradiction from men of judgement and literary taste, and for the rest we care not a straw. Let the wise think of these things. There can be no change till you make the calling of a teacher as respectable as that of any other calling, however elevated. Give him this authority and superintendence this system. And this will do it—"and what a change!"—*Boston Investigator.*

From the Rural Repository.

AUTUMN.

"The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year;
Of wailing winds, and naked woods, and meadows brown and bare."

Oh how swiftly time passes away! and how each succeeding year of life seems to depart on a fleetier pinion, as our hearts become impressed with a better sense of its exceeding value. But a little while ago and it was summer; the earth wore her green velvet mantle with grace; the birds warbled their melodies in the draperies of trees, and the rills and rivers danced joyfully on their sunny course. And now, it is autumn! Already has the earth donned her robe of russet, the skies assumed a deeper, colder blue, and the mournful sighing winds tell of the fast coming winter. The leaves like the dying dolphin, put on the varying colors which precede decay, and then lie dried and mouldering upon the ground. The flower-stalks are bent and broken by the blast, and their wan, discolored petals strew the garden walks.—How sadly now does the thought come o'er us that the bright and the beautiful must thus ever fade away. We can no more wander forth to inhale the perfumed breath of the dewy morning, when every flower-cup holds its pearls, and every spear of grass is sparkling with a diamond; we can no longer stroll in the quiet fields and shady lanes, hearing no sound, but the hum of insects, the song of birds, and the music of waters; or sit musing for hours upon the hill-side, watching the flying clouds that come over the soft blue sky, like a shade of sorrow o'er the face of laughing childhood, and as quickly pass away—alas! how unlike those leaden masses that now spread their broad folds o'er the azure heaven, like the grief of age, to end in settled gloom and tears.

But a few more summers—how few, none can tell—and we too shall sleep the wintry sleep; and may we go to our resting place like the flowers, with the perfume of virtue around us, rejoicing in the hope, that as they will again open their petals to the sunshine, so shall we awake in the light of our heavenly Father's smiles.

Bleeding at the nose, if it be ever so violent and protracted, may be permanently stopped by the individual using a salted beef, which has been grated fine with a galter, in the same way he would use snuff. Two or three pinches are said to be sufficient to stop any fit of bleeding.

LAUGH, LADY, LAUGH.

A SONG.

Laugh, lady, laugh;
There's no avail in weeping:
Grief was never made
To be in beauty's keeping:
Tears are of a stream
Where pleasure lies decaying:
Smiles like rays of light,
O'er sunny waters playing.
Laugh, lady, laugh.

Sing, lady, sing:
There is a charm in singing.
When melody its spells
Upon the air is flinging:
Sweet sounds have often won
More than the fairest faces;
And harps have always been
The plying of the graces.
Sing, lady, sing.

Love, lady, love;
There's always joy in loving;
But sigh not when you find
That man is fond of roving;
For when the summer bee
Takes wing thro' beauty's bowers,
He knows not which to choose
Among so many flowers.
Love, lady, love.

STANZAS.

[BY WILLIAM LEGGOTT.]

If yon bright stars, which gem the night,
Be each a blissful dwelling sphere,
Where kindred spirits re-unite,
Whom death hath torn asunder here;
How sweet it were at once to die,
And leave this blighted orb afar,
Mist soul and soul to cleave the sky,
And soar away from star to star.

But oh, how dark, how drear and lone,
Would seem the brightest world of bliss,
If wandering through each radiant one,
We fail to find the loved of this:
If there no more the ties shall twine,
That death's cold hand alone could sever;
And then these stars in mockery shine,
More hateful as they shine forever.

It cannot be, each hope, each fear,
That lights the eye or clouds the brow,
Proclaims there is a happier sphere,
Than this bleak world that holds us now.
There is a voice which sorrow hears,
When hoaviest weighs life's galling chain,
'Tis heaven that whispers dry thy tears,
The pure in heaven shall meet again.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

YOUNG MEN AT THE COUNTER.

Young men, whose duty it is to attend in stores and offices, should endeavor to study ease and urbanity, both of manner and speech, if they would cultivate the good opinion and secure the patronage of the public. Avoid abrupt speech and short answers, in which there may be no harm, but it is the manner of giving them that causes the offense, and gives rise to ill-tempered retorts, bad feelings, and finally terminates in pecuniary loss. A cross, sour look, coupled with a rough speech, will drive more from the counter than the ill reputation of your goods, leaving an unamiable impression, which will always stand in the way of your future good.

Understanding human nature, and the character of those with whom you deal, we would not blame that man, if he can so subject his spirit, who, for his own advantage, seems more servile than independent in his intercourse with his patrons. And, if a person really believes he is doing us a favor by giving us his patronage, we would sooner strengthen than weaken the impression, so long as he is not overbearing and impertinent. A great many think that their patronage is not to be slighted; and when they find that we court it, they, out of self-esteem, will be pleased to continue it.—Another portion, among which are the ladies, are bought and actually bound by a fair speech and kind looks; and the article which they purchase, however good it proves, will not outlast the favorable impression made by the kind attentions and gentle behaviour of the young man at the counter.
R. D.

Age of Early Risers.—The following is a catalogue of above twenty early risers. Their age has been mentioned, when it was known.—The average age, as far as ascertained, is about 70.

Franklin was an early riser. He died at the age of 84 years.

President Chaucy of Harvard College, made it his constant practice to rise at 4 o'clock. He died at 81.

Fuseli, the painter, rose with or before the sun. He died at 81.

Wesley rose at three or four o'clock, and slept but six hours. He died at 88.

Buffon, the celebrated naturalist, says he was indebted to the habit of early rising for all his knowledge, and the composition of all his works. He studied fourteen hours a day; died at 81.

Frederick the Great rose at three or four o'clock. Samuel Bard, M. D. of Hyde Park, rose at daylight in summer, and an hour before in winter, say about 5. Died at 79.

Dr. Priestly was an early riser. He died at 71. Parkhurst rose at 5 in the summer and 6 in the winter. Died at 74.

Bishop Jewell rose at four o'clock.

Bishop Burnett commenced rising at four while at college, and continued the practice through a long life. Died at 72.

Sir Matthew Hale rose at 4 or 5. Died at 81.

Dr. Adam rose at 5, and for a part of the year, at 4. Died at 78.

Paley, though naturally indolent, began early to rise at 5, and continued the practice through life. Died at 63.

Bishop Horn was an early riser. Died at 62.

Walter Scott was an early riser. Died at 52.

Brougham is said to rise at 4; he is now about 55.

Stanislaus I. of Poland, always retired at 9, and rose at 3. Died at 80.

Alfred the Great, it is believed, rose at four.—Died at 52.

Sir Thomas Moore, in his Utopia, represent the Utopians as attending public lectures every morning before daybreak. He himself rose at four.—He was beheaded at the age of 55.—*Library of Health.*

In the St. Louis, (Mo.) police reports for the 29th ult., we find the following romantic story of a Mexican found houseless, and asleep in the streets at night:—

Antoine Bezarier, a Mexican, had been in the army of Urra, and at the storming of San Juan d'Ulloa. He had been an officer of some considerable importance, but being suspected of treason by the government, was thrown into prison, where he suffered the most excruciating tortures. Having got a glimpse, through the loop-hole in the cell, of the governor's daughter, a beautiful Spanish maiden, of about sixteen, he succeeded in inducing her to furnish him with pen, ink and paper. Being an excellent scholar, he wrote so moving and pathetic an account of his sufferings, and the admiration he had for the fair girl, that her heart melted in pity. She was induced to visit him in his solitary cell. He protested and made love to her in the old Spanish fashion, and after much entreaty, she was persuaded to conceal a large quantity of jewels about her person to bribe the sentinel upon her lover's prison doors, and flee with him beyond the limits of her father's power. Their moles failed them, as they were just on the point of ensuring their escape, and they entered Texas faint, famished and perishing. Here they were relieved by the hospitality of an American emigrant, who nursed the maiden faithfully and tenderly, until she died—the victim of a violent fever, which she had contracted during her journey. The poor Bezarier, distracted with grief, sought only to die. He left the cabin of his protector, and took his lonely way through the wilderness, unknown and uncaring whither he went.—He was beset by a band of braves, and nearly murdered. For several days he lay on the ground without subsistence of any kind, except the waters of a little brook, to whose bank he crawled. These seemed to possess some medicinal property, for they healed his wounds and recruited his strength, and he pursued his way, until he arrived at Galveston, where he embarked as fireman on board the Cuba—was wrecked and thrown ashore by a wave unconscious and apparently dead. But fortune was not yet deserting him.—He recovered, and was taken to New Orleans by a steambust. Here he shipped as deck hand, and arrived at St. Louis without friends, or money, and entirely ignorant of our manners and language. He was fined \$1, for sleeping in the street.

A Fact in confirmation of Phrenology.—We have seen it stated in some phrenological work, (perhaps, Mr. Combe's,) that the organ of conscientiousness is generally more largely developed in woman's head than in man's. We have a fact to offer that clearly establishes the phrenological conclusion.

Upon our subscription list there is quite a number of "Heaven's last best gifts to man," and with scarcely an exception, they have not only paid up to the present, but have sent their little lot into the future for the Recorder. This fact bears out phrenology triumphantly in assigning to woman's head a superior organ of conscientiousness, to say nothing of benevolence; and in directing the Recorder, we always feel a lovely emotion as her name drops from our pen, for

"—it lingering, haunts the greenest spot
On memory's waste."
[Columbus (Ohio) Recorder.]

The American ladies are all of royal blood; for the people are sovereign, and they are the daughters of the people.

The Deacon for me.—"Papa," says one of his boys to the deacon, "I had a funny dream last night."

"Well, Tommy, what was your funny dream?"

"Why I dreamed that the devil came into your store."

"The devil?"

"Yes Pa, the devil, that he found you drawing a glass of gin for poor Ambo James who has fits and who broke a little baby's arm the other day, because she cried when he came home drunk. And I thought the devil came up to the counter and laid the end of his long tail on the chair, and leaned over towards the barrel where you were stooping to draw it out, and asked if you wasn't a deacon. And I thought you didn't look up, but said you was, and then he grinned and shook his tail like a cat that has a mouse, and says he to me—"That ere's the deacon for me!"—and ran out of the shop laughing so loud that I put my fingers in my ears and woke up."

This dream was more than the father could stand; it put an end to his d-dusion and to his trade in ardent spirits. Of course the pig had not entirely eaten up his conscience.—*Striped Pig.*

Here are beautiful sentences from the pen of Coleridge. Nothing can be more eloquent—nothing more true.

Comfort of Childhood.—Call not that man wretched, who, whatever else he suffers as to pain indicated, pleasure denied, has a child for whom he hopes and on whom he dotes. Poverty may grind him to the dust, obscurity may cast its darkest mantle over him, the song of the gay may be far from his own dwelling, his face may be unknown to his neighbors, and his voice may be unheeded by those among whom he dwells—even pain may rack his joints, and sleep may flee from his pillow; but he has a gem, with which he would not part for wealth, defying computation, for fame filling a world's ear, for the luxury of the highest health, or for the sweetest sleep that ever sat upon a mortal's eye.

Happy Reply.—A pedagogue in Berkshire not long since enquired of a boy, "what part of speech is Oh? and Ah?" the knight of the red attempted to illustrate by again asking, "What would you say if a man seized you violently by the arm?" "Why, I should tell him to let me alone, damnation quick!"

Preservative of Jealousy.—A beautiful young lady having called out an ugly gentleman to dance with her, he was astonished at the condescension, and believing that she was in love with him, in a very pressing manner desired to know why she had selected him from the rest of the company. "Because, sir," replied the lady, "my husband commanded me to select such a partner as should not give him cause for jealousy."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FURTHER FROM TEXAS.

The town of Austin, the new seat of Government, advances with great rapidity. The Indians, however, disturb the neighborhood, and there are rumors of various depredations and outrages committed by them on citizens of Texas.

Captain Ross, a Texian officer, who had been despatched to the frontier to meet against the savages, has gone over to the Federal party in Mexico. In conjunction with General Canale, he had taken from the forces of the Government the town of Mier without resistance, although it was garrisoned by 300 men. It was rumored that they meditated an attack upon Tampico and Matamoros.

The Galvestonian says it was reported that Colonel Kame had passed over the boundary line and joined the Federalists; it was said that he was on his march to Mexico, in direct contravention of his orders. The Galvestonian is quite indignant at this abandonment of duty by these Texian officers—and hopes the Government of the Republic will adopt strong measures to deter others from imitating so dangerous an example. But suppose it turns out that this apparent act of desertion has been committed with the approbation of the Government—how then, Mr. Editor—and we have little doubt that this is the case.—*The Louisianaian of November 19.*

From the Globe.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

In our files of Paris papers to the 15th of October, just received, we find an exposition of the policy of the British Government regarding the Turkish question, upon the amicable adjustment of which, depends the peace of Europe. It is an extract from a note addressed to the Austrian cabinet by Lord Beaumont, the British Ambassador at Vienna. This nobleman, lately Sir Frederick Lamb, is the brother of the Premier, Lord Melbourne. The following is the communication: "I declare, in the name of my Court, that it is resolved to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire under the reigning dynasty, and, as a necessary consequence of this declaration, England will not seek to derive any advantage from the present state of things, either by obtaining any acquisition of territory, or any exclusive influence. My Government confidently expects that this declaration will be adopted by the other Courts of Europe, her friends and allies, who have already on this occasion given proofs of the wisdom and disinterestedness of their views, and more prominently his Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty, to whom is due the honor of the initiative of this proposition."

Similar assurances, it is said, have been given by the Courts of France and Austria, and a formal communication of them has been made to the Porte, by Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador.

Mr. Pontois, the recently appointed French Ambassador to the Porte, was at Marseilles on the 10th of October, ready to embark for the Bosphorus.—If he be the bearer of these assurances, on the part of his Government, Mohammed Ali will perhaps be compelled to abate his pretensions and deliver up the Sultan's fleet. He is, however, represented to have said, that if such necessity be forced upon him, he would order Ibrahim Pasha, his son, to march upon Constantinople, which movement would immediately be met by a Russian army of intervention, for the protection of the Sultan and his capital. This intervention would be opposed by the other powers of Europe, and by the light of this general configuration, he would withdraw, to pursue his own policy.

The views which Governor Cass takes of the Turkey-Egyptian question, are embodied in his article upon Candia, which we published a few days since. His late personal visit to the theatre of these events, gives great weight to his remarks.—He says:

"Mohammed Ali may be waiting the firmer consolidation of his power, and the final settlement of the questions between him and his nominal sovereign, but actual rival, the Sultan. His recent victory near Aty (at Nezbi) and the death of his personal enemy, Sultan Mahmoud, and the consequent stirring events, which at the moment we are waiting, are going on in the East, seem to assure to him the great object of his ambition, the establishment of an independent and hereditary government in his family."

New Lead Mines.—It is stated in the St. Louis Republican, on the authority of a gentleman, engaged in the lead business, that several new and valuable veins of lead ore have recently been discovered in a tract of country, about five miles in extent, lying on Osage river, Missouri, and divided by the line between the counties of Cole and Miller. Two large veins have already been opened, which yield, upon an average, about 2,000 pounds of mineral per day, and several others are opening which yield about 1,000 pounds. The imperfect tests of the mineral already made, prove it of extraordinary richness. A quantity taken without selection from the heap yielded eighty-five per cent. of pure lead. The veins are situated about five miles from the Osage river, and about fifty miles above its mouth, from which place the mineral can easily be brought to market.

STATE LANDS.

It is well known, to most of our readers, that the Legislature of '37 and '39 placed about 1,000,000 of acres of the State Lands under the control of the Board of the Literary Fund. As the proceeds arising from the sales of these lands, are to be devoted to the cause of education, we feel that any information on the subject, will be particularly acceptable to the people at large. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we lay before our readers the following facts, which have been publicly furnished us, by one whose situation affords him an opportunity of speaking confidently.

The lands placed under the control of the Literary Board, lie chiefly in the eastern section of the State, and are mostly Swamp Lands, which it will be necessary to drain, before they can be brought into cultivation. When drained, however, they are sufficiently elevated, to prevent overflow in the wettest season. There are, about 80,000 acres in Hyde and Tyrrell, which are now being drained by means of two canals. The one, from Pungo Lake, to Pungo river; the other, from Alligator Lake, to Pungo river. The first is about 6½ miles long, and will be one-third finished in January. The second is about 6 miles long, and but little progress has been made on it. The cost of constructing these canals will be, by contract, about \$90,000.

To reclaim these lands for immediate cultivation, it will be necessary to cut canals at convenient distances, tributary to the main canals, and this will swell the cost of draining to \$200,000 more, or \$150,000 for the 80,000 acres.

A part of this tract is heavily timbered with Cypress, Poplar, and other growth common to the rich swamp lands in the eastern counties—but a larger proportion of it consists of prairie land,

with a vegetable soil, ranging from 8 to 12 feet deep, resting on a clay sub-soil, and has been pronounced by judges, equal to the rich lands of the Valley of the Mississippi. It is believed, that these lands, when thoroughly reclaimed, will sell readily at \$5 per acre—as lands of the same quality, when fit for cultivation, sell around Matamoras, for from \$10 to \$50 per acre, and in some cases, \$100 per acre has been obtained.

In Carteret and Craven, between Neuse River and Core Sound, there is a tract of from 60 to 75,000 acres, which may be readily drained into the waters on either side, nearly equal in quality to the lands of Hyde and Tyrrell. In other counties, examinations have not yet been made, but it is believed, that most of the lands are susceptible of being reclaimed, and brought into cultivation.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Emigration West.—The tide the past season has been setting toward the West stronger than ever, according to the newspaper notices on the various lines of travel toward the "land of promise." The national road has the whole season been literally blocked up with "moving wagons," and from the representations, people enough have changed homes from the East to the West in 1839, to add another State to the national constellation, had they all located in a single territory. Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, have received a large portion of the "new comers." Ohio, but a few years since the West, is now the starting point of scores for the far West. The Upper Mississippi is no longer the utmost verge of that undefined territory—residents beyond talk of a still farther West, and but a few years before the swelling wave will break over the Rocky Mountains, and the quiet vales of the Columbia will teem with a people whose progenitors dwelt in rugged New England, and looked upon the Alleghenies as the impassable boundary of the Western world.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The Course of Specie.—That the substitution of paper money for coin in any section of the country inevitably produces an outward flow of the latter to those places where a greater demand exists, seems to us so clear a fact, and so fully sustained by plain reason and all observation, that to question it, argues egregious folly; and yet we hear men every day contending that a suspension of cash payment by our banks was necessary in order to retain our specie. This notion has been taken up by one or two of our city papers, by the Norfolk Beacon, by the Philadelphia National Gazette, and most other papers advocating the suspension, and was also gravely put forth by a committee of the Rhode Island Legislature, as a justification of the course pursued by the banks of that State.—The argument supposes that to discontinue the use of coin both as a part, and as the basis of the currency, retains it in the place where it is no longer used; but to continue it as the circulating medium, or as the basis of it, drives it away. Was ever any thing more preposterous? The disuse of the article, of course, stops the demand; its use in other sections continues the demand; and what law of trade can prevent it from flowing to those points where the demand exists? Nothing can be more apparent. Demonstration, however, is better than theory, and those who do not recollect the past experience of the country on the subject, may be convinced by the following, from the New York Courier of Tuesday:

"The Philadelphia line, still daily brings some twenty or thirty thousand dollars in coin, being no doubt, that which circulated in the States south of us, which have suspended specie payment."

New York, it is known, has a greater quantity of specie than when the banks to the southwest of that city suspended. There has been a constant flow from this section to supply the demand in New York; but this current would have been checked had an equal demand existed at home.—The suspension removed that check, and the South is drained, to supply the demand of the North.—*Baltimore Post.*

Good Sense.—A North Carolinian, now living at St. Louis, in Missouri, has written a series of letters to the editor of the Greenborough (N. C.) Patriot, in one of which we find the following paragraph, which speaks volumes in favor of "letting well enough alone":

"It is the rankest folly for any man who is doing well in North Carolina, to go west for the purpose of bettering his condition—he cannot do it. If he has nothing there, he may probably (and it is only probably) get something by going west, but even then the chances are against him. Every kind of business is overstocked, except farming.—There are more mechanics of all kinds than there is employment for, with the exception perhaps of some few favored spots. There are more lawyers, doctors, and preachers, than can find the means of obtaining an honest living; and there are also more "speculators" than there ought to exist in the whole Union. As to farming, it may be made profitable anywhere; and if a man cannot make it in the west—far depend upon it, corn won't grow without working in the west as little as it will any where else. Then if he can enrich himself where he is—at home, among friends, what necessity is there for his removal? Let every one ponder upon these things, before determining to forsake a certainty for an uncertainty."

From the Cultivator.

LAWYERS AND FARMERS.

We perceive by the newspapers, that there were about one hundred attorneys and counsellors graduated or licensed, at May term of the Superior Court. Assuming this to be the average number graduated at each term, the terms being four in a year, and counting only the number of attorneys, the annual accession of this corps must be two hundred. And these two hundred lawyers are to live and grow rich? By any branch of productive industry? By adding to the wealth, the quiet and substantial enjoyments of society?—We fear not. They must live by their profession, honestly if they can—but they must live; and with the law-making, law dispensing, and fee regulating powers, virtually in their own hands, is it to be wondered that litigation increases, that the delays of the law are multiplied, and the expenses of justice augmented? If one lawyer drains from the earnings of labor, two or three thousand dollars a year, what amount of these earnings will it require to support, in legal style, ten thousand lawyers?—The answer, by the rule of three, would be twenty or thirty millions of dollars. Geo. Stevens, in his ingenious lecture upon heads, compares the law to fire or water; a very good servant, but a hard master; very useful and pleasant in moderate quantities, but extremely inconvenient and mischievous, when in excess. We have seen in the print shops, a caricature very illustrative of George Stevens's comparison—a portly, well-dressed gentleman going to law—and a meagre, ragged skeleton of a man who had been to law.

We are by no means disposed to blame the

young gentlemen who are thus crowding to the temple of the law, for fame and fortune, however we may lament the faculty which impels them on. Law is the great avenue to office, to wealth, to distinction, to fashion—by common consent, and the fond mistaken parents are generally as sanguine in their anticipations of honor and distinction as the sons. There are many eminent and distinguished lawyers, useful and worthy members of society, and there are a great many who are quite otherwise, whose *trains*, rather than their *wisdom*, lead very much to the increase of litigation; but who might have been useful members of the commonwealth, had they chosen a different and more suitable sphere of action.

Now if agriculture held the rank which legitimately belongs to it in the social scale—if it had schools of instruction combining the useful with the agreeable, it is not impossible that one-half of those who are annually crowding and burthening the legal profession, would become useful cultivators of the soil. What a vast improvement this would effect, in a few years, in the condition of our State—in its agriculture, the basis of its wealth, in the intellectual condition of its inhabitants, and in their moral and economical habits. Such schools, should they ever be established among us, either by the wisdom of the legislature, or the well directed efforts of individual patriotism, would soon annually scatter over the State, hundreds of young men distinguished alike for strength of mind, vigor of constitution, and exemplary habits. These would carry with them a practical knowledge of the best modes of farming, the best implements, the best breeds of animals; and each in his future sphere of action, would become a living proof to those around him, of the practicability of improving our agriculture, and an example to them of good habits and good management. Wherever we find a good farmer, we see the benefits of its example in the case of those around him, which diminishes as we recede. Were the good farmers multiplied at four or eight hundred a year, as they might be through the influence of schools of practical and scientific agriculture, the advantages to the State would be incalculably great.

We are no agrarian in our opinions. We consider all professions open to free competition, and as useful, when limited in their sphere and number. If there is a privileged class in our community, it is the intelligent tillers of the soil; not that they are privileged by law, or by popular favor—but that they are privileged by their Creator, in the enjoyment of a greater share of temporal blessings, the natural result of sober, industrious and contented habits, than perhaps any other class in the community. Our wish is to see them intelligent and independent, that they may enjoy the reward, and the State the benefit. We ask from them no exclusive public encouragement or bounty; but merely some of the crumbs which fall from the public table, and which have heretofore, at least in some instances, been lavishly, if not wickedly squandered, upon far less worthy objects. We wish to see agriculture brought forward from the shade, from the back ground, where it has been too long obscured and degraded by ignorance and servile apathy; and see the public bounty, like the sun and the rains which fructify the earth and cause it to bring forth food for men, dispensed alike to all classes in the community.

Died, near New Orleans, recently, of yellow fever, Capt. Gilbert Y. Francis, formerly of Virginia, leaving a wife and numerous relatives in that part of the Union to deplore his loss. Captain F. had passed through many surprising adventures, and has left a memoir of them for publication.—He was in very early life attached to the Navy, then to the stage—had travelled over the four quarters of the globe—was for two years a prisoner in the great Desert of Arabia—afterwards a slave to the Bashaw of Tunis—then lieutenant of a Guerilla party in Spain, and master of a Dutch lugger trading to the Malaccas. He was subsequently overseer of a sugar estate in Jamaica—then engaged in cutting logwood in the forests of Campachy—was for three months a prisoner among banditti in Mexico—then a captive among the Comanches—was ransomed by some fur traders from the Oregon—was employed by the governor of the Russian settlements to command a brig in the wheat trade with Chili—finally revisited his native State and married, and was extensively engaged in Texan operations when death arrested him, still in the prime of life. Though a man of defective education, his great energy of character and extensive travels made him the most entertaining of companions, and his loss will be long felt by many.—*Missouri Free Trader.*

The Connecticut Historical Society has determined to celebrate the anniversary of the adoption of the first Civil Constitution of the Colony of Connecticut. The venerable Noah Webster, of New Haven, and a native of Hartford, has consented to deliver an address on the occasion, if his health permits. Mr. Webster is now more than eighty years of age.

Ages of Officers of our Navy.—The following list will show to what age our oldest naval officers have lived to arrive at the highest rank in our navy—that of Commodore: Commodore Barron, 75; Stewart, 66; Hull, 68; Chauncey, 81; Jones, 73; Morris, 62; Warrington, —; Crane, 60; Biddle, 59; Ridgely, 59; Downes, 59; Elliott, 59; Cassin, 62; Renshaw, 60; Wadsworth, 56; Reed, 57; Ballard, 60; Kennedy, 58; Dallas, 56; Nicholson, 62; Simbrick, 59; Claxton, 56.

Mr. Howard, who had been sent by the State of Georgia to England, to procure copies of colonial records relating to the early history of Georgia, has returned, and has placed, says the Message, nineteen MS. volumes, the result of his labors, in the Executive Office.

The Congress of Texas has passed a law granting 2,982 acres of good land to every woman, who will marry, during the present year, a citizen of that Republic, who was such at the time of the Declaration of their Independence.

Movement Extraordinary.—There is a man living in Huron, Ohio, who has twenty-four children by one wife, all hale and hearty, eighteen of whom are males, capable of bearing arms. "In peace prepare for war," is a good maxim.

The truly wise who have acquired much knowledge, doubt often, and are modest in opinion;—whilst the very ignorant, who have not obtained knowledge enough to form a hook to hang a doubt on, are hasty and presumptuous.

The study of literature nourishes youth, entertains old age, adorns prosperity, solaces adversity—is delightful at home, unobtrusive abroad—deserts us not by day nor by night, in journeying, nor in retirement.



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, December 6, 1839.

CONGRESS.

We left open our columns until late last evening, in hopes of receiving the President's Message, and the first day's proceedings of Congress, but the mail had not yet arrived when our paper went to press.

This is the more to be regretted, as the organization of the House, the election of speaker, the President's Message, and the disposition of the contested seats from New Jersey, are points which attract universal attention. All other subjects seem to lose their interest when compared with these; and notwithstanding our own position as regards political parties, we cannot but feel deeply interested when we see others excited around us.

In our next, we hope to compensate our readers in their disappointment, by laying before them, the President's Message entire, and all other important particulars which took place, during the organization of the House; and the subsequent proceedings of both Houses of Congress.

Alexander Goens and Wm. Holbrooks, the two prisoners advertised in our last week's paper, as having escaped from Jail, in Anson County, were pursued, and taken in a swamp, in Richmond County, and are again lodged in Jail.

Fire at Lincolnton.—We learn from the Western Whig Banner, that a very destructive fire broke out in the town of Lincolnton, on the morning of the 24th ultimo, and before it could be arrested, it destroyed the large and commodious Hotel of Mrs. Schenck, the store of Mr. Ramsour, and several other valuable buildings. It originated in a work-shop of B. Jetton & Son.

The principal sufferers are Mr. Ramsour, Mrs. Schenck, Gen. Seagle, and the Messrs. Jettons.

The loss is estimated, at least, \$25,000; and though this sum might seem small to capitalists in large commercial towns, yet in a young and thriving village, like that of Lincolnton, dependent mostly on the industry, economy, and enterprise of its citizens, the loss, no doubt, will be seriously felt.

MISSISSIPPI.

The elections in this State, for Governor, Congressmen, and members of the Legislature, have resulted in the complete triumph of the Democratic Party. Governor McNutt is elected, by several thousand majority over Judge Turner, the Whig candidate; and the Congressmen, Messrs. Brown and Thompson are also elected, by large majorities. They received their certificates of election, on the 15th of November, and started forthwith for Washington city.

TENNESSEE SENATOR.

Felix Grundy, the Attorney General, was elected United States Senator, on the 20th of November, by the Legislature of Tennessee, in the place of the Hon. Ephraim H. Foster, resigned.

The vote in the Senate stood thus:

For Grundy,	14
For Foster,	11
Grundy's majority,	3

In the House of Representatives:

For Grundy,	42
For Foster,	33
Grundy's majority in both Houses 12.	9

Judge White.—From the following extract of a private letter from this gentleman, read in the House of Representatives of Tennessee, and judging of the character of the instructions of the Legislature of that State, we may soon look for his resignation also, as Senator in Congress.

The Judge in his letter under date of 5th September, 1839, in answer to an interrogatory propounded by Mr. Jacobs says—

"You request me to inform you what course I will feel it my duty to pursue, in case the General Assembly should pass resolutions, instructing their Senators to vote for the Bill, denominated the Sub-Treasury Bill, or resolutions simply expressing the opinion, that such bill ought to pass, without any express instructions to the Senators to vote for it."

"I have long been an advocate for the doctrine of instructions, and am of opinion that when a Senator receives instructions from the Legislature of his State, upon any subject, when a Constitutional question is involved, he ought to conform his conduct, and vote to such instructions, or resign, and I have never been able to see any good reason why the expression of an opinion by the Legislature should not be considered as instructions, although no express instructions accompany such expression of opinion, unless the Legislature say, they do not intend an expression of their opinion, to control the conduct, or votes of their Senators."

"I have considered a Senator as the agent or trustee of the People of his State, and that he ought to carry into effect so far as in his power, the sentiments of the people he represents upon all subjects when he can do so without violating the Constitution. He ought to suppress the Legislature, who are his immediate constituents, express no opinions, or give no instructions which do not accord with the sentiments of a majority of the people and if he does not conform his conduct to the expressed opinion of the people through the agency of the Legislature he is guilty of a breach of trust, and does not faithfully represent his State."

"The Sub-Treasury bill so far as I am advised, does not involve any constitutional question, therefore if the General Assembly deem it proper to instruct their Senators to vote for its passage or consider it wise to express the opinion, that it ought to pass in either of these cases I should consider myself bound either to give it the support of

my vote or to resign, and I should certainly adopt the latter branch of the alternative."

General Henderson, the Texian Minister and Lady, arrived in New York, on the 23rd November, passengers in the British Queen.

Michigan.—The Whigs in this State have elected their Governor, and both branches of the Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The election returns from all the Towns in this State have been received, and the Boston Morning Post, of Nov. 19th, gives the result as follows:

For Morton, (V. B.)	51,110
For Everett, (Whig)	50,040

Morton's majority, 571

If the foregoing statement be true, Morton is elected the Governor by the people, for in no case, will the scattering votes amount to Morton's majority. The Boston Atlas, of a later date, (Nov. 21st,) gives the returns from all the Counties, but arrives at a different result.

The statement of the Atlas, is compared with that of the Post, and it makes out the majority for Morton, to be only 248; and the scattering votes 234, in 40 Towns.

If the estimation of the Post be correct, there will be no election of Governor, by the people; and, in that event, the choice must necessarily devolve on the Senate, which being Whig, the presumption is very strong, that the State of Massachusetts, will have a Whig Governor, as well as a Whig Legislature.

We give place to the following very sensible remarks, of the Editor of the Farmers' Gazette, appended to the account given in this paper, of the Lynching of Nathan Lambeth, in Davidson, a short time since:

"North Carolina will prove recreant to the character which she bears among those who know her best, for regard to law and good order, which she shall faithfully pursue the authors of so atrocious an outrage, and rigidly enforce her laws against them, if they can be apprehended and convicted. Every man in the State is interested in bringing them to justice. Whose life is safe, if the unbridled ferocity of bloodhounds in human shape, is to be indulged and gratified in the day, and with impunity? However guilty the condemned individual may have been, his execution were not the proper judges of his case. Let men be allowed to judge and execute, and the last members of society may soon be their victims."

The 8th of January.—The Citizens of North Carolina are preparing to celebrate the 8th of January in good earnest. They held a meeting, with distinction of party, in the Rotunda of the St. Lee Exchange, on Saturday evening, the 7th day of November, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements, at which Gen. John B. Platche presided as President and addressed the meeting. It was also addressed by J. R. Grimes, J. C. Lane and J. McHenry.

Gen. Platche explained the object of the meeting in a brief address, as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: The purpose for which we have met is to adopt such measures as this respectable assembly shall deem most proper, for inviting the venerable General Andrew Jackson to visit our city, and to participate with all his fellow citizens in celebrating the anniversary of the glorious day of January, 1815. I will not attempt to dwell to you the eminent services which this venerable citizen rendered to his country at the critical and memorable epoch which I have just mentioned; his deeds are inscribed on the brightest page of our country's history.

I address myself to you, fellow citizens, to you, Louisianians. I appeal to men whose hearts have been ever ready to echo the words—country, duty, gratitude! Let us throw aside all political differences, let us unite in bestowing a worthy and honorable welcome upon the savior of our country, and in rendering due homage to the greatest hero and patriot of the American Republic.

The Committee who had been appointed for that purpose, reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That as Americans and Louisianians, we remember, with pride, that day, on which the patriotism and valor of our countrymen, saved our city from pillage, our wives, sisters, and daughters, from desecration, and repelled the ruthless invader from our soil.

Resolved, That, to the hero, whose intellect conceived, and whose energy so effectually executed the measures of defence, we entertain feelings of affection and gratitude, to which no words can give adequate expression.

Resolved, That, to unite with him, one month, in celebrating the anniversary of that memorable day, upon the scene of his glory, and the witness of his achievements, and the companions of his toils, would be to us a source of unbounded pleasure.

Therefore, resolved, That a Committee of fifty citizens be appointed by the Chairman, to invite GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, to visit our City on the 8th of January, 1840, and unite with us, in celebrating the anniversary, of the victory of New Orleans?

Resolved, further, That a Committee of five citizens be appointed by the Chairman, to make all necessary arrangements for his reception, and entertainment, and in conjunction with such committee, as the State Legislature may appoint, to take measures for the proper celebration of the day.

On motion of Charles Bayon, Esq., it was unanimously

Resolved, finally, That a Committee of three citizens shall be appointed by the Committee of preparation, to wait on General Jackson, for the purpose of inviting him, the invitation in writing, to participate in the celebration of the 8th of January, 1840, and that it shall be the duty of said Committee, to accompany the General, during the whole of his journey to New Orleans, in case he consents, as we hope will, to accept the above invitation.

The Committees were then appointed by the President, and the meeting adjourned.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer, of Nov. 25.
LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN STEAMSHIP.

This vessel arrived on Saturday evening, after encountering during the voyage, most boisterous weather. She left Portsmouth on the 4th inst., and brings us London journals to the evening of the 24—the 3rd was on a Sunday.

Our private correspondence from the British and French metropolises will give the reader a complete insight into the position of affairs in general at the latest dates. We add to them but few extracts; among them will be found, the official account of the successes which have attended the British arms in India. By the intelligence received from Canton, of somewhat later date than that which has reached us direct from that place, we learn that the British were availing themselves of the intervention of Americans, to carry on commercial operations, from which we presume that some of our countrymen had returned, or at any rate that a number had remained sufficient to continue the trade.

Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.
London, November 1, 1890.

The British Queen, steam-ship, having punctually left the Thames at 8 this morning, will be at Portsmouth at noon to-morrow, and consequently your latest intelligence from London, must be to the latest hour of this afternoon.

The state of monetary and mercantile affairs, has not altered for the better, since your preceding accounts by the Great Western, steam-ship—nor on the other hand, has there been any great crash or other untoward event. The continual depression and want of confidence in the prospects of general trade, prevails not in London alone, but over the whole of the manufacturing districts of the North of England—and through the payment of the October dividends has had the effect of rendering money more plentiful on the Stock Exchange, yet the capitalists are totally unwilling to part with their resources, unless on the most unexceptionable of securities, and for very short periods of time.

The foreign exchanges continue unfavorable—and an increasing exportation of silver is weekly going forward to Hamburg, St. Petersburg, and Amsterdam; and the Bank of England at the same time has exhausted the credit for £2,000,000 with the Bank of France. One of the directors is now in Paris for the purpose of negotiating a renewal of this credit, and it is even proposed to extend the amount of credit to £4,000,000; so that however large may be the loss to the Bank of England, by these transactions, it is clear that the directors are determined at least to keep open their doors, and pay in specie—while it remains in their power to procure any where the means of overcoming the difficulties in which the establishment is so deeply involved. That the Bank can long continue to go on in this manner, is not, however, generally believed—for no resources, and no exertions or sacrifices can withstand the consequences of the deficiency of the harvest of the present year—and as the winter approaches, the distrust in the stability of the Bank of England is almost certain to increase. The Northern joint stock bankers are generally believed to be desirous of bringing the Bank of England to a stand-still, by paying in a greater amount of notes, than the bullion which appears in the official publication of the assets—for a distinct proposal for a combination, for an operation of this description, has been circulated amongst the joint stock bankers; but this is opposed on the ground that, though it would be very easy to drain the whole of the bullion from the Bank of England, yet that this would create so great a panic in the country, and would so derange the whole state of commercial affairs, as to appear to be an imprudent operation at the present time. The quarter whence this movement against the Bank of England, is principally feared by the Directors, is the Bank of Manchester; a joint stock bank of great wealth, and between which and the Bank of England a most violent feeling of animosity has prevailed for a long time past. This Bank not only refusing to arrange for the exclusive circulation of Bank of England notes; but the managers of it rank against the whole construction of the Bank of England, and the monopoly of the circulation, which this establishment so unjustly enjoys; and according to these gentlemen, Messrs. Dyer & Smith, has always so much abused. The position of the Bank of England, is therefore at this period, one of a very precarious description; a suspension of cash payments being almost certain under any circumstances, and this being capable of being at once precipitated by the operations of the joint stock banks.

Respecting the operations of Mr. Jaudon, of which the usual flood of misrepresentations and fabrications will be found in your files of the London journals, the following is the correct account. Many months since it was proposed by the body of capitalists engaged generally in American securities, that in order to relieve the London market from the inundation of American securities, a transfer of the amount of £800,000 should be made to the house of Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, and this having been favorably entertained by these wealthy bankers, was about to be completed at the time of the unfortunate occurrence of the refusal of Hottinger of Paris, to accept the bills of the Bank of the United States.—That occurrence had the effect of breaking off the negotiation between Mr. Jaudon and the Messrs. Hope; but after the fashion of mankind in general, no sooner had Mr. Jaudon succeeded in obtaining the recent subscriptions for the loan of £800,000, in London and consequently not indispensably wanting the assistance from Amsterdam, than the Messrs. Hope offered to re-open the negotiation—and this being desirable, but not absolutely requisite—has been responded to by Mr. Jaudon, who has been over to Holland, and made the general arrangements with the Messrs. Hope; but without having yet concluded the particular terms of the loan. The consent of the King of Holland having been required by the Dutch law, has been readily obtained, and the Messrs. Hope wrote on the 28th of October to invite Mr. Jaudon to return to Amsterdam, in order to complete the arrangement of the terms of the loan, and the securities to be deposited with the house at Amsterdam.—The loan is to be for 10,000,000 of guilders, and probably to be for five years; but the time, terms, and all other particulars, remain unsettled.

There is important intelligence from the East Indies and China brought yesterday by an overland mail. The campaign has ended in Cabul, and Dost Mahomet has been dethroned with only a slight loss to the English troops. At Canton the trade continued suspended, as Capt. Elliot the English superintendent, had very absurdly refused to allow any of the British vessels to re-enter the river until the return of despatches from England, which could not be received until January next.—Public opinion in England is beginning to be much in favor of the Chinese, who are considered to have only put down the importation of a poisonous drug, and who have the same right, as any other nation to cause the revenue laws to be obeyed.

There is some probability that Queen Victoria will confer upon her subjects the honor of a Prince Albert, of Saxe-Coburg, is the gentleman in question; but it is not expected to be a popular affair, as Victoria is not perfectly popular herself.

and, "another beggarly German" is the language which appears to be in the multitude of mouths.

The negotiations for a recognition by England of the independence of Texas have failed for the present, in consequence of the inability of Col. Henderson to satisfy this government on the question of slaves, which Mr. O'Connell and Messrs. Storgis and Scoble have been so ignominiously meddling with for some time past. Mr. Kennedy, a gentleman who has travelled in Texas, is explaining, with the greatest ability, in the Morning Chronicle, the true state of the new country in all its relations; and the writings of this enlightened gentleman, will soon remove the effects of the violent and vulgar railings of O'Connell, and the good natured, but contracted and senseless lectures and letters of Messrs. Scoble and Storgis.

The Medea, British government steamer, has arrived from Quebec in a passage of 23 days.

Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.
Paris, October 29, 1890.

The tendency to improvement observable in commercial affairs at the date of my letters by the Great Western, and the inclination towards a decline, apparent about that time, in the prices of grain and flour, have not continued. Failures have since been multiplied in an alarming extent—and the actual state of the corn and flour markets, confirm the accounts I long since transmitted to you—that the harvest had been at the utmost, a barely sufficient one, and that before the arrival of that of 1890, we should be in a condition at least as much to be deplored as at the eve of that just housed.

We hear no more of the "dozen steamers of 1,500 or 2,000 tons each," which the Government was to have constructed (should public companies not undertake the matter) to compete with those which now ply between Great Britain, and the United States. This is a great blemish on the French character. They conceive—their project—they commence—but, that done, all their energy departs from them, and they become the dupes of weak or designing persons, who, from rapacity, or mechanical misdirect or mislead them. Instead of fair, open, tradesmanlike, manly opposition, we have, for example, in the National of yesterday, which I forward to you here—with one of the most violent attacks upon the British Queen, and upon British steaming in general, that ever emanated from a jealous rival—either in matters of trade or of country. The object of the writer is to prove that the accommodations on board the British Queen, for which the enormous sum of 1100 francs (\$220) is charged, are not merely inadequate, but absolutely wanting—that nothing could be more unpleasant or uncomfortable than the voyage from England to New York, in that vessel—and that—here is the motive—nothing can, on the contrary, be more agreeable, nor more satisfactory, than a trip in any of the sailing packets between Havre and New York. These complaints may be well founded, but when they prove to have been induced by bad feeling, or interested motives, the object is never attained.

You will here, naturally, expect that I speak of the late affair between the Bank of the United States and the house of Hottinger & Co., but no new fact has transpired. The bills drawn on Hottinger & Co., have been accepted and paid by Rothschild Brothers, and there the matter rests. I shall only add, that the agent of the U. S. Bank is here, considered to have extricated himself and his principals from the difficulty in which they were involved, in an exceedingly clever way.

The King, Queen, and Royal Family are well. There are some underhand schemes about marrying one or the other of the King's sons to the young Queen of Spain, but they have not "struggled it to light."

Your London letters, will no doubt convey to you the failure of General Henderson, to induce the British Government to recognize Texas as an Independent State. The breaking off of the negotiations, which he opened with Lord Palmerston, on the subject respecting Negro Slavery, in France, the General, as you already know, completely succeeded. He left Paris on Friday last, for London, to marry a fair daughter of the United States, and will probably sail in the steamer, (the British Queen,) by which, I trust, this letter will reach you. A colleague of his is engaged in raising a loan for Texas, and with it, is believed, succeeded.

Immense numbers of your fellow citizens of the United States continue to arrive here—most of them on their way to Italy. Among the most distinguished of our late arrivals is your celebrated lawyer and legislator, Daniel Webster. He is in excellent health.

SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 24.

The anxiously expected arrival of the British Queen, has brought us nothing very important, either in regard to the financial or commercial position of affairs in Europe. Intelligence of the suspension in cities south of us, had not been received, and we must wait the arrival of the Liverpool steam ship—which left Liverpool on the 15th inst to know the effect of that event. We do not anticipate anything very serious from it. Some consternation in those quarters most interested, it will probably produce, but it will be but temporary.—In any event, and happen what may, we do not believe it can cause further distress here. We have gone through the ordeal, and our internal resources, whatever may be the fate of other countries, must now gradually bring about better times among us.

It is the misfortune of two short crops of Grain in England, a calamity increased by a deficiency in the harvest of neighboring countries, which is the great cause of the embarrassment there. It is idle in the extreme to attribute them to defects in the monetary system, or to abuses which have prevailed under it. No country or system can be expected to stand unharmed, a shock so unexpected or so violent, as that produced by a deficiency in the first necessary of life—beyond all comparison, the most material product of her labor and capital—and particularly a country so swarming with people as the British Empire, the history and the opinion of her statesmen and ablest political economists bear testimony to this. It causes an extraordinary and constant drain on her resources, already absorbed by the ordinary course of trade, which must be met at every sacrifice. We regret to perceive at such a time as this, a want of harmony among the monied institutions of the country, which, when all ought to put their shoulders to the wheel, must be productive of additional distress and deprive her of the expedients, in which relief might be found.—N. Y. Com. & Enquirer.

WANTED TO HIRE,
Some able, stout Negro men, for the ensuing year, for whom liberal wages will be given.
Apply to
J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, December 6, 1890.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.
In Davidson County, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Josiah Wooten, Mr. JOHN TEAGUE to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Wm. W. Whisman, Esq. In this County, on the 1st instant, by John Conger, Esq., Mr. CHARLES COZART to Miss SARAH LYNN, daughter of Andrew Lyster, Esq. In freedom County, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. J. M. H. Adams, Mr. ROBERT KNOX, of this County, to Miss CATHERINE CLARK.

Iron from the King's Mountain IRON COMPANY.
THE Subscribers have made arrangements with the above Company, for the regular supply of
SUPERIOR IRON,
which is well adapted to Wagon, and Carriage Work, Horse Shoeing, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms.
J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, December 6, 1890.

STRAY HORSE.
STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, the last of November, an
INDIAN PONEY,
of a sorrel roan color, 14 hands high, and very heavy made, white spot on each side of his neck made by the collar, one on his back and a tolerable large white spot in his forehead—his right eye out, his mane neatly trimmed, and a tolerable long tail.

A liberal reward will be given for the Poney delivered to me, at Potts Dam, in Davidson County, or any one bearing of said Poney will confer a favor by giving information by letter or otherwise, directed as above.
ISAAC G. BARRETT.
Potts Dam, Davidson County, N. C.,
December 6, 1890.

Notice.
THE Subscriber has on hand, and for sale, at his Shop, in Salisbury, three first rate Road Wagons.
MILBURN HELLICK.
December 6, 1890.

Morus Multicaulis.
I HAVE for sale, a large number of *Multicaulis* Trees, of a large size, and well matured, having been in my possession three years, and as such are preferable to Northern trees, as they are acclimated, and warranted genuine. I will sell by the tree or bush, as well suit purchasers. Should a number be wanted in a neighborhood, so as to warrant the trouble, I will deliver them, if the distance is not too great. Persons wishing to raise trees, or to enter into the silk business, will find it to their interest to give me a call, or written orders will receive prompt attention.
M. KOUNSAVILLE.
Lexington, December 6, 1890.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED,
TO THE
Jail of Davidson County,
ON the 30th November last, a negro man, who calls his name
Jim;
he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stout made, has a down look; had on a Kersey coat and pants, and cotton velvet vest: says he was purchased in Franklin County, N. C., by Dwyer & Vance, and on his way South, was persuaded to leave his master, by some white man, who after some day or two, began to travel a different direction from what JIM expected; JIM therefore, left him, and immediately surrendered himself to a white man. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
W. WOMACK, Jailor.
Lexington, N. C., December 6, 1890.

FEMALE SCHOOL
IN
HILLSBOROUGH.
THE Spring Session of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL's school for Young Ladies, will open on Monday, the 6th of January. The course of study embraces all the branches of a good English education, the Latin and French languages. Parents and Guardians are referred for particulars to either of the following gentlemen:
Hon. F. NASH, Hillsborough.
Hon. JAS. WEBB, Orange.
Hon. W. P. MANGUM, Raleigh.
Rev. D. LACY, Lincoln.
Rev. F. NASH, Lincoln.

Board can be had in the most respectable families, and parents wishing to place their daughters at school, can hear of boarding houses on application to us.
Music, Drawing and Painting will be taught by a well qualified and experienced teacher.
Terms as heretofore.

English studies,	\$17 50
Latin,	10 00
French,	15 00
Music,	25 00
Drawing and Painting,	15 00
December 6, 1890.	41.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
REPORTER AND MORNING DAILY OMNIBUS.

FROM and after the 1st of December proximo, will be published in Washington city, a DAILY PAPER, under the above title; affording to the People at large, the first opportunity offered of obtaining from Washington a complete report of the many farcical doings transacted here, and to the citizens themselves, a never-failing fund of humor and amusement.

The character of the paper shall be truly Independent, (not reckless,) in the most extended sense of the term: the editor being convinced that it is independence alone which can secure to the news paper, press the pre-eminence it should ever occupy, and that without it, can never subserve any useful end.
As a faithful "REPORTER," politics, and the movements of political men will be boldly discussed; and in point of variety, humor, and promptness in news matters, the "OMNIBUS" shall not be surpassed by any other paper of equal dimensions; for it shall be our pride to record with despatch, and in a pleasing style,
"The device's quaint and ballads ever new,
That tread on each other's heels,"
with such swift variety in this ever-changing, vast, and wonderful world.

The "REPORTER AND OMNIBUS" will be printed in the neatest style, upon good paper, about the usual size of penny papers, and sold by the Carriers at ONE CENT per single copy, or SIX CENTS a week. Price of the daily for one year (when mailed) FIVE DOLLARS.

For the accommodation of those in the country, who prefer it, a TRI-WEEKLY edition of the paper, containing all the reading matter of the daily, may be had at the very low price of THREE DOLLARS per annum, mailed to order. The tri-weekly per month, fifty cents.
Address, (postage paid.)
"REPORTER AND OMNIBUS,"
Washington city.

N. B. No order for the paper by mail will be attended to, unless accompanied by the cash, or its equivalent.

UNPARALLELED!
A TRI-WEEKLY PAPER FROM WASHINGTON CITY, FOUR MONTHS FOR ONE DOLLAR!!

The publishers of the "Reporter and Morning Daily Omnibus," in Washington city, desirous of affording to the people at large, an opportunity of receiving during the approaching session of Congress—a Congress which promises to be so replete with important and interesting incidents—correct as well as entertaining and amusing report of its proceedings; as also to facilitate the circulation of a truly independent paper, offer the TRI-WEEKLY "Reporter and Omnibus," as above, for the unprecedented low price of One Dollar! Three times a week, for four months, at One Dollar! Three times a week, in advance. Fifty Cents a month.
Two Dollars cash remitted will pay for one copy during the whole session, which is expected to consume eight or nine months; and Ten Dollars cash will pay for six copies during the session.
Money may be remitted by members of Congress, or by mail, (postage paid) to
"REPORTER AND OMNIBUS,"
Washington city.
December 6, 1890.

Editors generally will confer a favor which will be gladly reciprocated, and be entitled to an exchange, by giving the above a few conspicuous insertions, and forwarding their respective papers.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of
CUTTING-STONE
as usual, at his Granite Quarry, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the 1st Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

Also—
for Sale, at the lowest prices,
WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS,
ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES,
GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.
J. HOULSHOUSE, Stone-Cutter.
Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1890.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to.
BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method of informing the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.
He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in
MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,
will entitle him to a share of public patronage.
He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his line of business, to the Female Academy and the new free school Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.
Davidson, April 18, 1890. ROBERT COX.

New Fashions, for Spring & SUMMER, 1890.

HORACE H. BEARD,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.
Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting.
[Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1890.]

NEGROES FOR SALE.
I WILL sell at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 1st day of January next, two likely negroes,
BEN AND GRACE,
belonging to the heirs of William Haden, dec'd.
Terms made known on the day of Sale.
MESHACK PINKSTON,
Commissioner.
November 29, 1890.

Notice.
THE Stockholders in the Salisbury Manufacturing Company, are hereby notified, that an Instalment of Twenty Dollars per share, will be payable to the undersigned, on the 20th day of December next.
By Order of the Directors of the Company.
WM. H. HORAH, Treas. &c. &c.
Salisbury, Nov. 29, 1890.

BAGGING, ROPING, AND GROCERIES,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
W. H. LEBLANC & RETAIL,
50 lbs. Cotton Bagging, 42 to 44 inches,
20 coils Bala Rope,
20 kegs Nails,
40 bags Coffee,
18 lbs. Soda Sugar,
1,000 lbs. Lost do.,
500 lbs. Spring Steel,
53 pr. Elliptic Springs,
500 lbs. Blister Steel,
144 Bottles Tonic Mixture,
20 large Covering Hides,
500 lbs. Sole Leather,
100 kegs White Lead,
by J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1890.

Valuable Land
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following valuable lands in Lincoln County:
ONE TRACT
containing 302 acres, lying on the Catawba River six miles below Reidsville's Fork.
A Tract of 132 acres adjoining the above.
A Tract of 266 acres adjoining the last.
A Tract known as the
CATAWBA SPRINGS,
containing 709 acres, which will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.

The Subscriber having determined to sell, these lands may be had on very liberal terms, with a credit of one, two, and three years.
Anyone desiring to purchase and wishing to examine any of the lands, will be shown them by applying to Dr. S. K. JOHNSON who resides in the neighborhood, and who will inform them of further particulars in relation to terms.
H. W. CONNOR.
Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 22, 1890.

Look Here!

ALL those who are indebted to me, are requested to make payment by the 1st of January next, as no longer indulgence can be given; those who fail to settle by that time, may expect to find their notes and accounts placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.
I am also desirous of moving to the west, early in the year.

HOUSE & LOT
for Sale; good payment will be given. Here is a chance for a good stand in the business part of the town. Also, on the premises, suitable buildings for a merchant and mechanic. Such an opportunity to purchase do not present themselves every day.
HENRY SMITH.
Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 22, 1890.

DENTAL OPERATIONS.

DR. R. W. WHITINGTON.
HAVING located himself in the Town of Salisbury, offers his professional services to the citizens of Rowan, and the adjoining counties. He may be found at Col. Lane's Hotel, where he is prepared to perform any and every
DENTAL OPERATION.
N. B. Examinations made without charge—materials and work warranted in all cases.
Salisbury, Nov. 9, 1890.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS.
HAVING located himself in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to its citizens, and those of the surrounding country. His office is at the room formerly occupied by Dr. K. M. Bouchelle, where he may be found at all times except when absent on professional duties.
Salisbury, May 2, 1890.

Stone Engraving.
THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for
TOMB STONES,
so that he can execute any order in that line, on the shortest notice.

Also—
He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c.; and he assures those who may have him with their work, that unless well done, he will not contract, he has no pay.
A complete large Harry Frough for sale, set of Rock, for the purpose of preserving with coal. Apply to the Subscriber.
ENOCH S. PHILLIPS.
November 1st, 1890.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for Mills, by which a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles.—It is an improvement as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.
I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.
Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mechanicsville, (within Co. N. C.) I think the probable cost will not exceed \$20 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.
The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Townsboro, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davis County; Gilbert Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance.
October 25, 1890. L. N. GILBERT.

New Bargains!

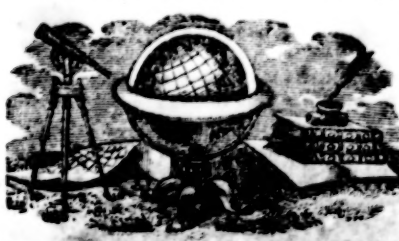
Mons. Roueche,
TAKES great pleasure, to inform his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has received direct from Charleston, S. C., a fresh supply of Fruits and Groceries,
—such as—
ORANGES, FRESH CRACKERS,
LEMONS, CHEESE,
RAISINS, OYSTERS,
FIGS, SARDINES,
FRESH HONEY, HERRING,
CORDIALS.

Also—
WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS, all of the best qualities, and of the latest importation.
N. B. The above articles can be sold very low for Cash.
Salisbury, Nov. 29, 1890.

Twin Cotton Seed.
A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr. A. William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is left for Sale at this Office, at \$2 00 per hundred.
November 1st, 1890.

Negroes Wanted.
FAIR cash prices will be given for Negroes. Apply at Col. R. W. Long's Hotel, Salisbury, S. C.
May 17, 1890.

Salisbury Female Academy.



The Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy
INFORM the public, that this Institution will be opened on Monday, the 14th of October next. It is their intention to place this Academy on a permanent and respectable basis; and no care will be wanting on their part, to render it, in every respect, worthy of the confidence of the friends of education, morality and religion, who seek for their daughters a place where intellectual and moral culture combined, will prepare them to occupy with usefulness and dignity, the sphere to which they may be called.

They are now making all suitable efforts to secure for Teachers, a Graduate and Lady of high qualifications. Meanwhile, they have engaged Miss Emma J. Baker, a young Lady, in whose literary qualifications and capacity for such a situation, they have perfect confidence; and who has hitherto taught music in this, and other Seminars, with entire satisfaction. As soon as the other Teachers are obtained, Miss Baker will again devote herself exclusively to the musical department.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For beginners per session of 5 months, \$5 00
 For the Rudiments with Grammar, Geography and History, 10 00
 The above, with the higher branches in Literature Department, 12 50
 Music on the Piano or Guitar, 25 00
 Painting, 10 00
 Ornamental Needle-work, and the making of wax flowers will be also taught, if desired, at 25 each.
 By order of the Trustees,
 THOMAS L. COWAN, Chairman.
 Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839.

Western Stage

THE Subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Public, that the GREAT WESTERN tri-weekly Stage Line from Salisbury in the Catawba Springs, Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, to Asheville, N. C. will commence running on the 3rd instant.

Departure from Salisbury, on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 8 o'clock, A. M., arrives at Asheville on next day, 8 o'clock, P. M.
 Leaves Asheville for Salisbury, at 5 o'clock, A. M., on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, arrive at Salisbury next day, 8 o'clock, P. M.

This Line for SPEED, GOOD DRIVERS, TEAMS, and COACHES cannot be surpassed by any line in the State. It connects with the DAILY LINE at Salisbury for the North, and at Asheville with the line to Knoxville, Tennessee.

Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C. for the West will find this the nearest Route by 30 miles, and decidedly the cheapest. And for fine roads, romantic scenery, particularly the Gap over the Blue Ridge, it is not excelled by any other in N. C.

A. BENNETT,
 R. W. LONG,
 N. B. This Line, intersects the Line at Lincolnton for Greenville, S. C., via Spartanburg, and the Limestone Springs.
 A. B. & R. W. L.
 67 The North Carolina Standard, and Knoxville (Tenn.) Argus, will insert the above advertisement weekly for four weeks, and forward their accounts to this Office.

Cotton Picking.

THOSE who wish to have their Cotton Picked and packed in the best possible manner, and on the shortest notice, will do well to call on the Subscriber, who will himself attend personally to the business. His

is situated on the Wilkesboro' road, (Howard's Plantation), 4 miles north west of Salisbury, and is in excellent order, for receiving PICKING and PACKING COTTON.

Planters and Merchants who will entrust their Cotton to his special charge, shall not go away dissatisfied.
 R. N. CRAIGIE,
 November 29, 1839.

Trustee and Administrator's Sale

TEN LIKELY NEGROES,
 —CONSTITUTION OF—
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
 BY VIRTUE of a DEED of TRUST to me executed by Joseph Allison, late of this County, I will expose to Public Sale, at the late dwelling house of said deceased, on Wednesday, the 11th of December next, seven of the above negroes, or as many of them as may satisfy the trust. A liberal credit will be given on a part of the purchase money. (C) Terms will be made known on the day of Sale.

—ALSO—
 As Administrator of the said deceased, I will expose to Public Sale, at the same place, and on the same day, the balance of the Negroes to the above number, together with some

HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE & SHEEP.
 —A QUANTITY OF—
CORN, RYE, WHEAT, OATS, & FODDER;
 ONE ROAD WAGON, —the

FARMING UTENSILS, —some COTTON —
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c. &c.
 Terms made known on the day of Sale.
 W. F. COWAN, Trustee and Adm'r. of
 Jos. Allison, dec'd.
 Iredell County, N. C., Nov. 29, 1839.

REDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford; his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.
 ANDREW CALDWELL,
 Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THE Universal estimation in which the celebrated Life Pills and Phenix Bitters are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow-creatures, than from interested considerations, that the Proprietors of these pre-eminent successful medicines are desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain.

The Proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious headache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and imbalances, they effect a cure with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, produce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and febrile obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bedtime will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retreating to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral tumescence, though long established, and visceral inflammation, however critical, will yield to the Energy to small and the large doses of the Life Pills; and so also hysterical affections, dyspepsia, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotic class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the Phenix Bitters. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale. French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway. All post paid letters will receive immediate attention. Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters, or box of Pills.

FEVER AND AGUE.—TO MY FRIENDS IN THE WEST, and particularly those who have used the LIFE MEDICINES in treatment of FEVER AND AGUE.

It is but a very short time since these Medicines have been introduced into the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, wherever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners," when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that Fever and Ague is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered.

In Fever and Ague the Life Medicines not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but, if persevered in, effect a permanent cure; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be ward off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicines is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it sufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and hence the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for Fever and Ague, so appropriate, thorough and preventive in its happy effects as Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

For further particulars of the above medicine see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicines. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale. French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway. All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters, or box of Pills.

FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.
 Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resists every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the person, and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other chronic complaints. Marsh miasma, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from every slight cause, such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even with out the repetition of the original exciting cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack, as one who was not so attacked. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a permanent cure of Fever and Ague, though to relieve the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be positive and radical cure of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. Moffat that the Life Medicines are the only medicines that will thoroughly effect a removal of this most tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and promising portion of our country—men who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the luxuriance of the soil; or who carried to the outposts of our settlements the mercantile or mechanical experience won in the crowded cities and towns of the older States, have either returned with shattered constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their new homes, dragging out a weary life; at last, to sink under some disease to which they are predisposed by the fever of the West, the Fever and Ague. Their hopes are blasted—their business energies destroyed—their El Dorado becomes a desert, and the word, made to the ear, is broken to the hope.

To these individuals, Mr. Moffat would say—"Try the Life Medicines, and you will yet anticipate your most sanguine expectations, for they will certainly restore you to health."

Fever and Ague is a complaint which requires to be met at its first approach, and combated at every stage. Seldom fatal of itself, it reduces the strength, and impairs the functions of the organs, so that upon the slightest provocation, Nature is unable, unassisted, to resist the invader. The Life Medicines, when taken strictly according to directions will cure it, and give to the weak and trembling victim of disease, new health, life, and strength.

For full particulars of the mode of treatment, the reader is referred to the "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

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The above Medicines may be had of Messrs. Cress & Boger, in this Town, who are Agents for the same.
 Salisbury, N. C., July 26, 1839.

NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE REPUBLICAN.

"THE REPUBLICAN" has been published in Washington, North Carolina, for six months, and will be continued so long as sufficient patronage is received to defray the expenses of its publication. It has now upwards of four hundred subscribers, and it is believed that if those friends to whom this Prospectus is sent will make a little exertion, the number may be doubled. For the support of our paper, we are compelled to rely almost entirely upon our subscription list, as the advertising patronage is almost exclusively in the hands of the Whigs; and they cherish towards our press the better hostility.

It is important that a Republican press should be sustained at this place. It is peculiarly important to the Republican party of this Congressional District.—This town is about the centre of the District. The importance of the press may safely be inferred from the malignant and bitter persecution we have received from the Whigs for our effort to establish it. It is important to the whole Republican party of North Carolina, that this press should be sustained. There is no other Republican paper published in a circuit of 50 miles; and if we except the "Tarboro' Press," there is none within 75 miles. There is no Republican paper published in the Newbern District. We are thankful to our friends in that District for the aid we have already received in extending our circulation, and hope they will help us still further.

The name of our paper indicates its character. It is a warm advocate of the old Jeffersonian doctrines as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798. It is the unsparing foe of monopoly. It wages, no half-way opposition, but a war to the knife and the knife to the hilt. We will not compromise on this point: interests may be compromised, but principles never. In the contest now going on between the money power and popular liberty, it will be found as heretofore a zealous, and we hope, an efficient advocate of the rights of the people. It will advocate free trade and the rights of labor, and oppose the union of Bank and State, as not less corrupting than the union of Church and State. It supports the present Administration, and will continue to do so as long as the Government is administered on sound Republican and States-Rights doctrines.

All sectarian and irreligious matter will be carefully excluded from the columns of "The Republican." Our paper is published in the midst of constant personal danger: in fact we are almost weekly the subject of personal assault.

We hope those to whom this is sent will make some effort to procure subscribers. Our terms are Three Dollars per annum.

(C) We do not expect a profit of one dollar beyond the support of the press.
 GEORGE HOUSTON, Sen.
 Editor and Proprietor.
 September 20, 1839.

LEATHER, THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD inform the public, that they still carry on the Tanning Business, and in connection with it, the BOOT and SHOE MAKING at their Tan Yard, on the 2nd Square, East of the Court-House; where they have on hand a quantity of excellent Sole-Leather and Skirting, Harness, Bridle, and Upper Leather, Casing Leather for Coach-makers, and Horse Collars. Also a large supply of BOOTS, of first and second quality; Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's SHOES, of a superior quality; and a large stock of coarse Shoes, of a superior quality.

As we have procured first rate workmen, we have no hesitation in warranting our work to be as well done as any in the State, which we will sell for Cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to. Also, a first rate pair of Boot Trees, and a sett of second handed Lasts for sale.

BROWN & CHAMBERS

N. B. Hides will be taken in exchange for work done in the above business.
 Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1839.

Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers.

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.
 Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.
 P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving at their old Stand, at Sturwell's Mill, in Cabarrus, a new and fresh supply of Spring and Summer Goods.

The following articles are among the latest arrivals:
 1,700 lbs. of Sugar,
 1,600 do. Coffee,
 3 hhds. Molasses,
 50 bushels Salt,
 Wines, Cognac Brandy, Dye Stuffs, Powder, &c., &c., all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time.
 JACOB WINECOFF & CO.
 May 1st, 1839.

Summer Goods.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

—CONSISTING OF—
 Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the Farmer, Mechanic, or the Fashionable of the town or country.
 N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.
 Concord, May 24th, 1839.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

G. N. PRICE

RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Philter, where he will be found at all times, ready to

Cut, make or Execute.

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the earliest fashions from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

NEWEST FASHIONS

Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.
 Concord, Nov. 29, 1838.

NEW JEWELRY, &C.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another

Lever Watches,

plain English and French, do., gold and silver, with English and Swiss, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Blazer Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain), Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and Thumbless, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.
 Also, a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for cash, or only six months credit, after which time, interest will be charged.
 Work done faithfully and punctually.
 Salisbury, May 2, 1839.

Morus Multicaulis,

FRUIT TREES, &C.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has for sale, at his Nurseries in Davidson County, 15,000 trees of the Morus Multicaulis, (and also a large number of rooted layers or cuttings of the same, of the current year's growth); these are superior to cuttings without roots to propagate from. His prices shall be the market price of the article in the North, and elsewhere. He also has a large stock of Fruit Trees, consisting of

Apples, Pears,

Peaches, Plums,

Cherries, &c.,

being selections of the best American and European fruits, all of which are grafted or inoculated, and in healthy, growing condition.
 I will deliver Trees in good condition, at any reasonable distance from Lexington, say 75 or 100 miles, (if amount of orders will justify it,) for which I will charge the usual price of hauling. It will be well for those who wish to obtain trees, to get the Catalogue of the Nurseries, which contains prices, and will be sent gratis to all applicants, the postage being paid. Communications will be promptly attended to.
 Direct to Lexington, N. C.
 CHARLES MOCK.
 Lexington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1839.

Cress & Boger

HAVE on hand and offer for sale the following articles cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers:

Fine invisible green, blue and black Cloths;
 Satin vestings, figured, very handsome;
 Black and drab Date for Summer wear;
 8 pieces Kentucky Jeans; 100 do. brown Domestic;
 10 do. Bed-Tickings; 2,000 lbs. Spun Cotton, S.F.
 50 lbs. Fleece cotton Yarn; 50 lbs. Turkey Red;
 15 kegs nails, assorted;
 4 genuine mouse-hole Anvils;
 2 smiths' Bellows;
 1 doz. Collins' Axes; 15 finished fiddle barrels; 3 doz. Weaving Reeds, Philadelphia make; Scotch and Macauba Ruff; 1 box best cavendish Tobacco; 18 or 20 Hot Anker Bolting Cloths, from No. 5 to 9; assortment of screen wire, &c.

—ALSO—
 Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, French and Champaign Brandy, Wines of different kinds; Holland Gin, &c., &c.
 July 26, 1839.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths, comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.

Wave Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constantly on hand.
 HALL & JOHNSON,
 FOOT OF HAYMOUNT.
 Fayetteville, May 17, 1839.

THE Heath Tract.

THE above TRACT of LAND advertised in another part of this paper, is still

FOR SALE.

and any one wishing to purchase can, by paying two or three hundred dollars down, have the chance to pay the balance on any reasonable time.
 B. AUSTIN, Agent.
 Salisbury, July 5, 1839.

Wrapping Paper, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of brown and colored WRAPPING paper; together with a large quantity of PASTE BOARD, which they offer at wholesale or retail.
 C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
 June 7, 1839.

FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 or there

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

(C) Apply at this Office.
 September 20, 1839.

Warrants for sale here.

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pitsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating.
 JOEL McLEAN,
 N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

The Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.
 JOHN P. MABRY.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Lexington, October 11, 1839.

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.
 His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.
 Feb. 12, 1839.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pantalons, and Vests, of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the most fashionable and durable style, and warranted to fit. He also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself from the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.
 (C) Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—(C) His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building.
 BENJ. F. FRALEY.
 Salisbury, May 2, 1839.

Heath Tract.

THE HEATH TRACT, containing six hundred Acres of Land, situated about six miles East of Lexington, Davidson Co. on the road leading from Lexington to Fayetteville is now offered for Sale.

There are about 100 acres improved, and 500 in Wood and Timber.
 The Tract is located in a very

HEALTHY REGION,

and is peculiarly adapted to farming. It has on it a fine Orchard, and a good Meadow. And independent of these advantages, the prospect for Gold, is unquestionable, as one or two

GOLD VEINS,

have already been opened, and some very rich ore extracted from them.
 The celebrated Conrad Gold Mine, is situated a few hundred yards south of it; and according to the direction of the Veins of that Mine, they must necessarily pass through a part of this Tract.